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### DREYFUS'S FATE IN DOUBT. NO NEW EVIDENCE BUT PLOTTERS MAY AGAIN THWART JUSTICE,

Their Influence on the Judges-Danger of a Civil War Urged as Excuse for Sacrificing an ludividual-Compromise Verdict May Release Dreyfus but Not Restore His Rank-Dreyfus Confronts Gen. Gonse -Capt, Cuignet's Savage Attack-Eightythree More Witnesses to Be Heard.

Special Cable Desputed to THE SUR. RENNES, Aug. 19.—Most of the correspondents of foreign newspapers came to Rennes with the impression that after a full hearing of the evidence the acquittal of Dreyfus of the charge of treason would be the inevitable verdict. The trial has now proceeded a fortnight, and abcolutely nothing worthy of the name of evidence has been adduced against the accused, yet scarcely any one is now confident of the result. This change does not imply, as it would t first appear, that the prisoner's judges are lishonest or corrupt. It means that the case s in the hands of a jury who are unconsciously prejudiced, or, to put it fairly, who are incapable of forming an impartial opinion. It means that they are the victims of undue pressure illegitimate influences which require moral heroism beyond that of ordinary men to successfully resist. Dreyfus's judges are genuinely entitled to the sympathy and com-

miseration of the whole world. Foreigners at Rennes realize now for the first time, perhaps, the intensity of the passions which are blinding reason and destroying the sense of fair play in France. It is this realization which makes these allen observers no longer confident of the vindication of the innogent man before the Rennes court martial. It is now elear what policy the enemies of Dreyfus have relied on chiefly for thwarting justice once more. It is reasons of State, based not on rates led danger of a foreign war, as in 1894, but upon the civil war which the acquittal of the prisoner would precipitate, according to the anti-Dreyfus declarations. In other words, they plotted to demonstrate by uprisings at Rennes and elsewhere that it is the patriotic duty of the court martial to save the country by again sacrifleing the individual before them. The Paris Government became cognizant of the plot. and it remains to be seen if they will further

succeed in forestalling it. In reference to the Dreyfus case itself the defence is terribly handleapped in two ways. First, they are precluded or have columnarily refrained from impugning the nesty of the chief witnesses for the prosecu-

We know, of course, that such men as Mercler and floget were wilfully lying in their estimony," said a gentleman connected with livey |u='s lawyers to the correspondent of THE but we consi ter that it would be fatal to the defendant's chances to impute perjury to the highest officers of the French army before a jury of their subordinates. Hence we limit ourselves to imputing to them only honest errors." This, he added, explains the apparent nadequacy of M. Demange's cross-examina-

It is open to serious question whether the defence was right in adopting this policy. There excellent reason for believing that with M. Labori at his best Dreyfus's chief enemies would have left the box one by one, convicted out of their own mouths of conspiracy and lying, and openly admitting that they knew there was not a scrap of genuine evidence of his guilt. But Labori is hors de combat and in this second respect the defence is handicapped. It is still believed that Labori will reappear in court on Monday, but the strain of a searching examination is more than

will be able to bear at present. In regard to the prospects of the verdict, many believe that it will be an unsatisfactory compromise, namely, 4 to 3 against the prisoner, which would result in his discharge, out not in his restoration to rank. No one expects a decision before the end of the month, and it may be deferred ten days later.

EIGHTT-THREE MORE WITNESSES TO BE HEARD. main eighty-three witnesses on the list, and this number will undoubtedly be augried, inasmuch as any witness can be recalled for confrontation, which is a favorite feature of French trials, if anybody subsequently contradicts him. It is impossible to estimate the time required to complete the evidence. The next witnesses to be called are not prominent personages and may, therefore, be expected to contribute facts instead of haranguing the Court with their views as to the guilt or innocent of the prisoner, based entirely upon hearsay. The trial will undoubtedly proceed henceforth more speedily. CAPT. CURNET SAVAGELY ATTACKS DREVPUS.

The courtroom was damp and cold when the twelfth day's session of the court-martial began at 6:30 o'clock this morning. Gens. Mercler, Billot, Roget and Col. Picquart were the only occupants of the space reserved for witnesses, when Capt Culmet was called to the stand. He is a small, smart appearing young officer, with a staccate voice which soon becomes rasping, and his manner was venomous as he plunged almost at once into denunciation of the prisoner as a guilty man. He was as savage as Gen. Roget but even more illogical, and his testimony became another bitter distribe in be half of the prosecution. Within five minutes after Cuignet began to testify Dreyfus hold up his hand in silent protest, but the only effect of this was to make the witness nervously guip a swallow of water between each sentence. This sign of agitation began to excite the laughter of

the audience. The witness, before proceeding to argue upon the facts of the case, denounced, in what were meant to be eloquent periods, the attempt to rehabilitate Dreyfus as a campaign against justice truth and the Fatherland. He then followed the lines of his testimony before the Court of Cassation, discussing the bordereau briefly and the secret dossier more lengthly. He assured the he documents in the secret dossier it had been impossible to send all of them to the court for examination. What had been submitted, he said, were only samples

Dreyfus, by the way, so the witness assured the court, had persistently asked him for information in 1893 when he was engaged on the mobilization plan of the Eastern Rallway. The wi ness began to speak of an affair mentioned in the secret dossier when Col. Jouaust stopped

Col. Cuignet then turned his attention to a document obtained in 1893, demonstrating that some one connected with the General Staff was supplying information to foreign powers. The discovery of the bordereau, he said, simply confirmed previous investigation which indicated the guilty officer's identity.

DISTURBED BY THE SCHNEIDER DENIAL. Gen. Mercier a week ago laid stress upon a let ter which he alleged that Schneider, the Austrian military attache in Paris, had written wherein ie mentioned Dreyfus as being well known in Strasburg and Brussels. Schneider this week denounced this letter as a forgery. Cuignet took up the matter, saying that the authenticity o the letter had not been denied until now, and declaring that this was not the only document from this attaché which the War Office possessed. Finally, he said, Schneider had declared to accret French agent that "in all the armies of the world, Eurlish, German, French, &c., Dreyfus ha his type." Finally Cuignet declared that Meyins carrie; oil a copy of the bordereau to Devi's Island concealed in the lining of his coal In order to use it as a log to secret correspond

CHANGED HIS PROYIOUS EVIDENCE. The with a unitenty announced that he had

finished his testimony, and everybody was astonished, as he had not mentioned Col. Henry and had referred only colorlessly to Du Paty de Clam, while in his evidence before the Court of Cassation he had expressed the opinion that Du Paty de Clam and Henry were fellow-conspirators.

M. Demange therefore requested the Greffler to read Cant Cuignet's deposition before the Court of Cassation on this point Major Carriere, for the prosecution, announced

in the name of the Government complete reserve the attache of a foreign government, Schneider. M. Demange asked how it was that Cuignet had declared before the Court of Cassation that he could prove Du Paty de Clam's guilt with Henry by material evidence and argument. Capt Cuignet replied that he could not now

put his personal opinion in opposition to the decision of justice, which had acquitted Du Paty de Col. Jouanst and other members of the court martial joined in questioning Cuignet, who was

subjected to the severest cross-examination of any witness that has yet taken the stand. His testimony is the first to deviate materially though more in tone than in fact, from the previous evidence given by a witness. He is now a thick and thin defender of everybody at army headquarters, except Dreyfus and Picquart. He even declared that the only motive of Henry's forgery was over zealousness to counteract Pic quart's machinations. At the close of Capt. Cuignet's testimony

Dreyfus said in response to the usual opportunity to question the witness: "All that this witness has said during two hours only goes to show his spirit of bitterness against an innocent man." The witness made a clever allusion which strongly appealed to his listeners. In discussing Schneider's despatch from Ems pronouncing the purported letter in his name in the secret dessier a forgery, Cuignet, referring to Prince Bis marck's famous Ems despatch, said: know what to think of telegrams from Ems. We have received them before now.

This too clever witness, however, so overdid his part that he left an impression more favorable to the prisoner than otherwise.

DU PATY DE CLAM'S ILLNESS. Major Carrière announced that Du Paty de Clam was too ill to appear in court. M. Demange applied for a fresh summons for

Du Paty de Clam. Major Carrière affirmed that Du Paty de Ciam's liness was genuine. It was decided that if it should be found upon further examination that Du Paty de Clam's presence was impossible his deposition would be

taken.

GEN, DE BOISDEFFRE'S MILD MANNER, Gen. de Boisdeffre, a big, bronzed soldier, whose popularity with his men is easy to understand, next came to the stand, and Dreyfus, who during five years believed that this man was his champion, looked him coldly in the eye. Gen. de Boisdeffre announced that he would be very brief. His testimony, while against Dreyfus in its tone, dealt with few facts but was principally devoted to Picquart. He denied some of Picquart's statements in regard to the Esterhazy investigation and said it was because Picquart was so obstinately determined to prove Esterhazy guilty that he had sent him away on another mission, Gen, de Boisdeffre's manner was most courteous and in pleasant contrast to that of some of his colleagues. His strongest expression was to declare that Esterhazy was a liar.

Capt Beauvais, a member of the court, asked the witness several searching questions, to which he successively replied that he did not know, or tant questioner by saving that he shouldn't ask him questions which should be put to Gen. Roget.

At the close of Gen. de Boisdeffre's testimony Dreyfus rose in response to the usual question and confronted the witness with flushed face, saying sternly: 'Thave nothing to ask Gen.

GEN. GONSE'S BELIEP IN DREYFUS'S GUILT. Gen. Gonse next took the stand, and following the example of his colleague began his speech on the same lines, saying that Dreyfus had first made himself an object of legitimate suspicion by his assiduous search for information at head quarters. He then repeated the testimony he gave before the Court of Cassation. His voice wassecble and many of the spectators, not hearing a word he said, went to sleep. Gen. Gonse contradicted several points of Col. Picquart's evidence which applied to him personally, saying that Picquart had conducted several inquiries thout reporting thereon to his chiefs. In reply to a question by one of the judges Gen. Gonse said he had no reason for not believing that the pieces enumerated in the bordereau were delivered to a foreign power.

M. Demange asked if the bordereau was the basis of the accusation against Dreyfus. Gen. Gonse replied: "For me the bordereau is not the basis of belief in his guit. Put the ber reau aside and enough evidence remains to convict Dreyfus of treason.

One of the judges asked; "You know, General, there is no material evidence of the delivery of ry hing enumerated in the borderoau." G n Gonse remained silent and one of the said: "You gave orders that the Ester-

Gonse-"Yes, because I considered that they Replying to a question by a judge, Gonse said that when Henry brought to him his forged piece he said: "Take good care of this, It is

hazy affair be kept separate from the Dreyfus

better at your house than in my office." Gen. Gonse added that the indiscretions regarding the Dreyfus case began at headquarters at moment when the secret dossier became avail able to Picquart

COL. PICQUART REPLIES TO GONSE. Col. Picquart asked leave to reply to Gonse which was granted. Gen Gonse, he said, had charged him with wasting public money in photo eraphing suspected persons' movements. "Since Sen. Gonse has referred to photographing," he said. "I will state the truth in regard to it. I ound when I took charge of the Intelligence Bureau that my predecessor had hired a house opposite the German Embassy, and established herein a camera behind a blind, and that it was customary to photograph everybody going o ming to the Embassy. I suppressed this abaurd scheme.

that he had wasted public funds. DREYFUS EXPOSES GONSE'S PREJUDICE. Dreyfus for the first time questioned a witner at the close of Gen. Gonse's testimony. As the Jeneral concluded his evidence the prisoner said

Col. Picquart further replied to the charges

You insinuate that I entered the War Office and abstracted plans. Don't you know that it was impossible for any one to enter without the right Gen. Gonse-"An officer might have done so." Dreyfus-" But I swear that I never asked or successed a pass from the chief of that bureau.

Gonse-"Some did enter without a pass."

gratuitous insinuation and Dreyfus turned with n expressive movement to the judges, indicating the hopelessness of trying to deal with such rejudice, and resumed his seat. The closing incident of the day was a little ovaton to Gen. Billot. In response to Picquart's observation that only 20,000 of the 100,000 france appropriation reached the Intelligence Department Gen. Billot made an eloquent protest

against an attack upon his honor, which brought

There were murmurs of protest at Gen. Gonse's

The court adjourned until Monday.

HE NEVER ACCUSED DREYFUS. Col. Panizzardi Quoted Now as Naming Esterhazy as the Traitor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. ROME, Aug. 19.-The Cabinet has decided Panizzardi, the former military attache to the Italian Embassy at Paris, be for-

bidden to make any statement respecting the Dreyfus case beyond the telegram published in the Paris Figure yesterday, in which he denies M. Roget's statement that he (Panizzardi) had made a report that the German military attache had carried on relations with Dreyfus The Corrieri della Sera publishes an interview with Col. Panizzardi in which he confirms the statement that neither he nor Col. Schwartzkoppen knew Dreyfus. On the contrary, Panizzardi says, Schwartzkoppen assured him on the point in Cuignet's evidence in regard to that he dealt solery with Esterhazy. Panizzardi admits that he knew the man Dubarman. or Dubois.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.-The Allgemeine Zeitung says that Col. Panizzardi, formerly Italian military atttaché at Paris, has in his possession the identical note on Madagascar speci fled in the Dreyfus bordereau and that the handwriting is that of Esterhazy. The note is written on paper similar to that of the bordereau. The note was sent to Col. Schwartzkoppen, the German military attaché, who sent a opy to the Berlin War Office, and transmitted the original to Panizzardi. The latter made a copy of the note, but neglected to return the original.

### TO ARREST GEN, MERCIER?

Also Rumored In Paris That the Government May Quash the Dreyfus Charges. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 20.-A despatch from Paris to the Sunday Special says that the Government as decided to arrest Gen. Mercler. The despatch also says it is rumored that

Major Carrière, the Government's representative at the Drayfus court martial, will be orlered to withdraw the case against Dreyfus, it having been proved that the documents showing the guilt of the prisoner are forgeries.

CURIOUS FEATURE OF THE TRIAL. Sleepy Correspondents Take a Nap When There Is a Lull in the Proceedings.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS. RENNES, Aug. 10,-Among the curlous features of the trial there is one that is quite unique and which never fails to surprise and amuse the casual spectator. Whenever there is a few minutes' full on account of inaudible of uninteresting testimony the audience promptly goes to sleep, and it frequently happens that a witness testifies amid a chorus of snores. It happened early this week that two journalists of international reputation, while enjoy-ing a quiet nap, dropped their heavy canes with a great crash on the floor. The audience awoke startled, some jumping to their feet, thinking in their dazed condition hat some outrage had been attempted. Since then the gendarmes have carefully gathered up all sticks and umbrellas, partly, of course. to prevent their use as weapons in case of a renewed outbreak of passion similar to that of last Monday.

The explanation of this peculiarity of the Rennes court-martial is the fact that ninetenths of the audience is composed of correspondents, whose duties keep them abroad until I o'clock in the morning. They are obliged to rise again at 5, and it really required an unbroken series of exciting incidents in the ourt to enable them to resist the overpower sleepiness which seizes them when interest

## ATTACHES TO AID DREYFUS?

Report That They Will Send to the Court
Martial Proof of His Innocence.

Special Cable Desputch to Tun Sun. Panis, Aug. 20.-Les Droits de l'Homme, which foretold Col. Panizzardi's denial of relations with Dreyfus, asserts that other foreign attachés and diplomatic agents have resolved to intervene and turn over documents to the Dreyfus court-martial which will help that ribunal to form a decisive conclusion The same paper says that proceedings will

e taken against a certain personage for forgery and also against Generals Mercier and Roget for making use of forgeries

## NO CASE AGAINST DREYFUS.

Lord Chief Justice Russell's Opinion After a Study of the Affair.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON Aug 19 -Lord Chief Justice Rus sell of Killowen, who has been in Paris with the Venezuelan Commission, studied impartially all the phases of the Dreyfus case. He said to a friend in London: "The evidence adduced is not sufficient even for a magistrate to send the prisoner before a jury."

### AUSTRIA MAY DEMAND RETRACTION. Official Notice May be Taken of the Schnel

der Incident in Dreyfus Trial. Special Cable Despatch to Tue Sux LONDON, Aug. 20.-A despatch from Vienna the Observer says it is considered probable there that the Austrian Government will rejuest the Government at Paris to obtain public withdrawals of the perjured statements of rench officers at Rennes relating to the Austrian attaché, Schneider.

## CUT OFF GUERIN'S SUPPLIES.

ater and Gas Mains Disconnected-Anti-Semite Leader Wou't Surrender.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. PARIS, Aug. 10.-The supply of water and gas has been cut off from the house in the Rue e Chabrol in which Jules Guérin and his anti-Semite companions are barricaded, and the only provisions the party is able to get are being thrown from the roof of a neighboring

The sewer laborers arrived at 2 o'clock in the norning, and when the Republican guards ar rived at 4 o'clock they found that the sewer onnection had been walled off from the house Guerin appeared at the window and said: wish to attack us let them do so; otherwise let us sleep in peace.

The drains leading from the house are entirely blocked up. There was great excitement throughout the day in the Rue de Chabrol, and severe reasures were taken to prevent the crowd from approaching the house in which the antiemites are barricaded. The persons who

threw provisions to Guérin and his friends

rom the roof of a neighboring house, will be arrested for complicity in rebellion. Serious conflicts between the Nationalists and anarchists are expected to-morrow. A big demonstration was held in the Boule vard de Magenta and the Rue Lafayette this evening. The affair was organized by the butchers in favor of Guerin. There were a number of conflicts in which several persons

## THE PLAGUE AT OPORTO.

were injured. There were also a number of

Spain Befuses to Modify Its Quarantine How the Disease Arrived.

Spenal Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MADRID, Aug. 19.-The Portuguese Government has demanded a limitation of the Spanish precautions against the plague at Oporto and the Spanish Government has refused to modify its precautionary measures until it is proved that the plague is confined to Oporto.

It has been ascertained that the plague was brought to Oporto on board of a rice steamer from India. In June there were sixteen cases and six deaths from the disease, in July nine cases and three deaths and in August thus far there have been fourteen cases and four deaths.

Another afternoon train for Saratoga by the New York Gentral leaves New York at 4:00 P. M., arrives Saratoga 6:22 P. M. Through coach New York to toun .- Adv.

TUMULT FOR ROOSEVELT. GOVERNOR GREATED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT CHAUTAUQUA.

No Such Scene There Since Gen. Grant Visited the Place-Stirring Address by the Governor on the Gospel of Work and on Our Duty to Keep the Philippines.

CHAUTAUGUA, N.Y., Aug. 19.-Chautaugua and Chautauqua county vied with each other today to do honor to Gov. Roosevelt. The one provided the Chief Executive with entertainnent, and the other emptied almost its entire population on the grounds. Not since the day, wenty-foar years ago, when President Grant, visited this famous summer school, has there been such vast outpouring of people, and such an outburst of enthusiasm as was shown this Normally Chautaugua contains about 15,000

people, to-day the population was trebled.

Old soldlers of the Civil War gathered on the

grounds to meet and greet a fighter like themselves. To them the Governor devoted much of his attention, For them he reserved his shoicest compliments. "Comrade," he would say, "I am more glad to meet you than I can tell, I am, indeed." The individual addressed, generally a grizzled granger with a Grand badge, would respond with "God bless you, Governor." Next to his fellowship with the old soldiers was the Governor's comradeship with the veterans in the Spanish War. The military escort, the Thirteenth Separate Company, of Jamestown, served during the war as a part of Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo. "Ah. comrades," remarked the Governor as he passed in front of the line standing at present arms, "It is a pleasure to meet you, we were together during the recent war. I hope we shall never have another, but if we do, we'll be together

again."
All this was a sort of a side issue to the Governor's formal speech. An immense audience was waiting for him in the ampitheatre, and it simply had to wnit. The Governor intended to shake hands with every old soldier and if he did not succeed, it was not his fault. With both arms working like pump handles he greeted every man in the long line of old soldiers as they passed before him in review. Many queer comments were heard, "Say, Governor," barked one old man, you're a good fellow, but can you play pedro?" "I can try." responded the Governor "You're all right," shouted another, giving the Governor a slap on the back, "you're a man, that's what you are." The Governor smiled and said he hoped so. "Good boy, we're for you!" howled another enthusiastic man, "We're going to give you a boost by and by." To this the Governor made no reply, but he did not look unhappy when a few moments later another veteran announced that he came from Ohio, the home of Presidents, "but," he added. "I guess there's some good timber now

in this State. More emphatic and direct, however, was the brief introductory speech by Bishop Vincent. when the party had assembled on the platform of the amphitheatre. "We have with us," said the Bishop, "a man who has been a hero on the battlefield, who is now the Governor of this State, and if I have the gift of prophecy. and I think I have, who will in good time be elevated to the Presidency of the United

States."
The shout that greeted this prediction was ample evidence of the sentiment of the audience. For nearly five minutes a tumuit of cheers drowned out every minor sound. Through the din could finally be heard the words, "He will, he will!"

This did not comprise the entire greeting. As the Governor entered he received the Chautauqua salute and was greeted by the Chautauqua yeli. When he arose to speak the Chautauqua choir, comprising 500 trained oices, struck up, "There'll be a hot time in old town to-night." and the audience of 10,000 people that was packed away in the seats and aisles, and even stowed among the rafters, joined in the chorus of the song with a vim and vigor that must have recalled to the mind of feeling and then took up the topic of expan-

Through all this tumult the Governor made no sign. When the applause was flercest and the immense amphitheatre was a seething sea of pocket handkerchiefs, he gazed out over the billows of white and smiled, apparently at the salute and not the sentiment that it expressed. Finally quiet was restored. All leaned forward eagerly, anxious to hear every

word the Governor said. "BISHOP VINCENT AND MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I needed no pressure to induce me to accept your invitation. I was too delighted to get the chance to come. (Laughter and applause.) Particularly when there were present the men tho set the standard to which I intended to strive to attain, the veterans of the great war. (Applause.) I come to preach the gospel of in telligent work; first the gospel of work, and second of intelligent work. Do you recollect law passed at one time by one of the Greek democracies, that in any time of civic peril the man who didn't take sides was a traitor as much as the man wno did. I half wish we had such a law now. I don't fear the American people when they take sides, but I do fear the

American people when they are indifferent. Something I always like to tell an audience like this is that they cannot lay the unction to their souls that they cannot be held blameless for any evil which they have not, with might and main, striven to eradicate. (Cheers). The Methodist preachers of olden time and the Methodist preachers of to-day, for that matter, and the parents of those here to-day, lived lives of toil. While they strove to do their duty by themselves and families they never witheld trying to do their duty by their fellows and the State. (Cheers). I appeal to you to keep the standard placed high, as it was placed by your forefathers. (Cheers). You cannot say, 'I am guiltless of that wrongdoing. I had no part in it,' if you made no effort to change the conditions making the wrongdoing possible. (Applause).

"I am not here to preach to you the doctrine of ease, how best to avoid having a rough. hard time in life. On the contrary, I am here to tell you men and you women to do your duty, and if it is rough, that will take care of itself. We don't glory in the memory of the men who lived easy lives. Look back in your own lives. How much of it came as the result of ence? Practically nothing. What you have done that you were proud of came from hard untiring effort. Do you suppose this assembly which has given Chautauqua a world-wide fame came by chance? It came just exactly as I recollect a certain political movement in New York coming, only after hard untiring work. We sought to overthrow an evil which we believed existed in our municipal government. We succeeded, and then proposed to perfect a permanent organization. When this subject came up for discussion, a gentleman who had assisted in the movement, an excellent man who meant very well, said we did not need an organization, but instead should in movements of this kind wall for a spontaneous uprising of the people. I called his attention to the fact that this migh be all very well in theory, but that, in the succeasful movement which we had just com pleted, we had been obliged to rely upon organization and unlimited labor to bring this spontaneous uprising about.

"So with this Assembly, You had to go through months and years of disappointments and now you've got it started there is probably no institution quite so fraught with hope for the future of this nation as this and those movements of which this is an autotype. "We are confronted with a century big with

fate for the whole human race, a century big with disaster or triumphs. We are coufronted by great national problems. We are confronted by the idle dreamings of an impossible utopia, and many a remedy is pro posed. Most of these remedies will and can avai but little. Much can be done by combinations of individuals for the helping of all. But much can be done by Instilling in the great pulse of our citizens the doctrine that each man should think most of his duties and least of his rights. When he has instilled into him the doctrine of doing the work for the sake of doing it well, you'll find that the average man will manage to work out a solution of the problems that confront him. and until each man strives, not only for his own rights, but to preserve the rights of others, you may be sure that the best system will work imperfectly. When once we have turned our public opinion to the point when it will recognize that the successful secondre may lbe a worse foe of the nation than the man behind the bars in the penitentiary when we have made him feel the intolerable right of honest public opinion against him. you will have taken a long stride towards cor

recting these evils. (Applause.) "You've got to work intelligently. All the valor and patriotism of the civil war could not avail until they had moulded the men into a drilled army and trained navy; and so in civil life all the valor and patriotism of the individual effort to correct abuses, will avail nothing if he does not work with intelligence, and com-

mon sense. "I do wish the people would learn by history. They won't learn, or, at least, will learn only a little. I've sometimes felt when I heard me say an army and navy would be improvised at nent's notice in the United States that h should read history. Almost all of you know something about the First Crusade. Peterth Hermit did a great work. He preached the crusade. He did it very successfully. was his profession. When he undertook to lead he slipped up. Instead of getting his crusad where he could fight the Turks he used it all up fighting the Hungarians and Greeks He actually impeded it by taking its direction away from the practical men who afterwards made it a success. You have the real with the ideal, and those who refuse to look at the practical methods for

putting it into effect, will fail. "Oh! to you my brethren, who work for decency in social and civic matters, I wish the truth of this could be brought home. Charity liberality, toleration. They are great words wrong sharply defined. Here before me I see the men whose greeting touch me most. They risk their lives in fighting for an ideal, but besides the actual re-creating of the Union those men did even more. They left a memory for us who came after. They set up a standard for us to emulate. Applause.

"People have asked me why I went to the war. I suppose it was because I couldn't help it. One of the great things of the war with Spain was the fact that under the banner in that war the sons of the men who wore the gray fought beside the sons of the men who wore the blue, equally proud of the flag which now floats over the nation, united in deed as well as in name. [Tremendous applause]. So it seems to me that next to being the son of a man who wore the blue was the son of a man who wore the gray. I'm glad to tell you G. A. H men this, because I know you are with me. Cheers.

The Governor continued with personal reminiscences regarding the promotion of men I his command in Cuba. Capt. Capron was first in line for promotion, but he was killed. Bucky O'Neil was next and he, too, was killed. A so of Major-General Jenkins. a Confederate next, and said Gov. Roosevelt: "He could han dle the squadron and he got the squadron. We stand alike now. We are all Americans and for the future we will avoid sectionalism. profit as a nation by the awful example that is happening in a sister Republic across the ocean to see that prejudice against religion and racis left out."

The Governor continued with a vigorous appeal to avoid all sectional, religious and race

"I have preached to you," he said, "the goe pel of work, righteous work, intelligent work Just one thing more and then I end. despise and scorn the individual who shrinks from work because it is difficult or dangerous so the nation that shrinks from work, because it is difficult or dangerous, is to be held o small account among the nations of the world So, while the United States must face the roblems within its boundaries, it cannot help but face the new problems brought about by the war. One of the great world nations must play its part as a great world nation, if it is to work out its destiny as it should be worked

out. Applausel. People have said to me that the Spanish war has left to us a legacy of trouble. So i has. We have been left with problems to facand if we are a great nation we will face them and solve them. We put our pick into the rot ten foundations of Spanish rule. We tumbled them down. Now we have got to build in place of those ruins a temple of liberty and justice We must not shirk our duty. If we do we wil show we are not fit yet to do a great nation's work.

"Yesterday I went to a ploneer pienic. When those settlers came to Western New York the Iroquois had possession, and it would have saved trouble to have taken the view that many did take, that they should be left alone. I an not here to condone any of the wrong Indians suffered, yet the funda mental fact remains that our people had to spread, Now from our dealings with those Indians I regret to say we've more to learn what we have to avoid rather than to do. We were bound to elevate the Indian, but if you start to make him travel in four or five years the same ground it took our own race 3,000 years to go over, you have put too big s strain upon his powers. The Filipino is per haps further advanced than the American In dian, but the idea that he is fit for governing nation is an idle dream. If the American flag is taken out of those islands, its place will be supplied by the flag of a more masterful race that isn't afraid, and we will bear the ignoming Cheers ..

We have got to stay there. [A voice: Right you are! We want spendy success, but speedy or not we want to retain control. I ask th support of all Americans in the policy to keep the flag in the Philippines until such time as the inhabitants can stand alone, and the sooner that time comes the more glad I shall be, There was no mistaking the sentiment of the

old soldiers. They heartily endorsed the Gov ernor's policy and several times during his speech interrupted him to tell him so. Followng the meeting came another general recep tion during which time the Governor shoot hands with several thousand people. He left about 5 o'clock for Plattsburg.

IROQUOIS SAFE AT CHARLESTON. the Outrode the Gale and Came Into Port

Fifty-Three Hours Overdue. CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 19.-The Ciyde liner roquois arrived her at 10:30 to-night, fiftythree hours overdue from New York. She came in safe and sound with all passengers well. She held up in the face of the storm without going far to sea.

Judge Hilton in a Comatose Condition.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.-Former Judge Hilton continues in a comatose condition to-night. It was announced at Woodlawn that his son, Col. A. B. Hilton, does not anticipate a change for the worse foriat least 24 hours.

THE ADIRONDACK FIRES. Situation Serious but Hotels Not in Dange

-Campers Fight Flames. BARANAC LARR, N. Y., Aug. 19.-Without ex ception the most serious forest fires that this section has experienced in over a decade i now injuring valuable Adirondack timber lands and threatening village and farm prop erty. Three weeks ago these fires were in their inciplency, but lack of energetic action by the citizens has allowed their advancement until to-day they are practically beyond cor trol. This condition has been greatly favored by an intense drought. The absence of high winds has prevented rapid advance. The most serious condition met with by the Fire Wardens and Game Commissioners is the re fusal of many persons to assist in conquering

the flames owing to recent prosecution for

violation of game laws. Saranac Lake village is to-day the centre of nterest and alarm, owing to the fact that to both the west and south, the flercest fires are encountered. The report that some of the large hotels are in danger is without founda tion, although the outlook at one time was serious. The light wind blowing over the village has wafted the smoke in dense clouds into the town, and this has been the cause of much of the alarm. Over at Paul Smith's, the situation continues to be serious, but the hotel itself is in no danger. The greatest danger so far noted lies in the inability of the fire fighters to control the flames near the camps of several New-Yorkers, among them being those of Nathan Straus, J. W. Ehrich and Rich ard Limburger. These camps and severa

others have large forces of men engaged in an attempt to subdue the flames. This afternoon two houses on the outskirts of this village were destroyed. In the neigh borhood of Tupper Lake the fires are still raging but are not advancing in the direction o the town. The fire that recently visited that town, destroying over one hundred homes has made the place almost desolate. The business part of the town, however, will be soon rebuilt. It is utterly impossible at this time to give any idea of the damage already done or the acreage now in flames.

### NEGROES DRIVEN FROM HOME. Whitecap Mob in Orange, Tex., Orders

Them Away and Kills One. AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 19.-The situation in th Orange lumber district of Texas is critica and, according to private advices received here, a bloody race war is imminent, despite the presence of a troop of State cavalry and a detachment of State Rangers, who arrived at the town of Orange to-day, being ordered there by Gov. Sayres.

A telegram was received here late last night saying that Whitecap organizations had warned every negro in and near the town to leave on penalty of being killed. Hundreds of negroes have already gone and if the exodus continues the whole negro population will have departed by to-morrow night. The Whitecaps have killed one negro and seriously wounded two others. They have sent notices to all of the lumber

mill men warning them that they will be killed if they employ negro labor. Some of the largest mills have already shut down. Others will attempt to run under the protection of the Rangers. The better class of white citizens of Orange and in the lumber camps of that region are trying to restore quiet and prevent further killings. Gov. Sayres to-day offered reward of \$200 in each case for the arrest and conviction of members of the mob who are killing and intimidating the negroes

### BODY CAST UP AT NARROW RIVER. Another Mystery of the Sea for the Rhoo

Island Police to Solve. NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 19 .- While fishing this morning near the mouth of Narrow River, about a mile north of the Pier, John Sherman discovered the body of a man which had just floated in Medical Examiner Wilcox was notified, and the body was immediately removed to the undertaker shop of J. P. Case at Wakefield, where it now remains awaiting identification. The man was about 5 feet 6 ches in height and weighed about 150 ounds. He was dark complexioned, with black hair, and was about 35 years old. His entures could not be recognized, as the body was badly decomposed and had been in the

vater apparently a week or ten days The clothing included a black cheviot coat and waistcoat, both double-breasted, light trousers and tan shoes. Two cards were found n a coat pocket. On one of these was printed "John W. Tillinghast, with Gordon & Reid. Opera Café, Providence," and the other bore the name of Thomas W. Robinson, attorneyat-law, of Pawtucket. Inquiry at Providence showed that neither of these men was miss ing. No marks of violence were found on the body.

## BAND FORMED TO BURN SALOONS.

How the Good People of Flemington, W Va., Enforce Prohibitie

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 19,-As the citi ens of Flemington, Taylor county, cannot legally rid themselves of the "speak casy ulsance, they have organized a band of regu lators for the purpose of burning all buildings wherein liquor is sold. The saloon of Ton Slaughter, between Flemington and Simpson was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night its inmates barely escaping with their lives, and last night a house occupied by Will Greathouse and situated near the Baitimore and Ohio Railroad, and used for the same purpose, was burned. Both buildings were saturated with petroleum Little effort was made to save them, the entir community remaining in their cottakes, appar

ently taking no interest in the fires The population of the village has increase from 200 to over 1000 within the last year through the development of the coal prop erty secured there by the Elkins-Davis syndi cate. It has always been a prohibition town and the old citizens will not allow the new element to change the order of things without

### a protest. DEWEY HAS BEEN INDISPOSED. ocepted No Official Invitations at Leg

horn-Will Leave There Friday. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LEGHORN, Aug. 19.—Admiral Dewey, it is a orted, will sail from here next Friday. Since

is arrival here he has been indisposed and has not accepted invitations from the Leghorn authorities. He gave a luncheon to the English onsul on board the Olympia and afterward ac ompanied a party of Americans and English men on a drive.

Some of the officers of the Olympia are visitng Rome and Florence.

## REED WILL RESIGN.

Amos L. Allen Says the Letter Will Reac Gov. Powers by Tuesday. ALPRED, Me., Aug. 19.-Amos L. Allen o Alfred, private secretary to Thomas B. Boed to-day gave out the information that Mr Reed's resignation will be in the hands of Gov Powers before the session of the Governor and Council next Tuesday, and that it is to take effect Sept. 4. Mr. Reed expects to begin his law practice in New York early in Sep tember.

#### American Squadron to Visit Portsmouth Next Year.

Special Cable Despoich to THE BOX. PORTSMOUTH, England, Aug. 19.—The Amerian consular authorities here have officially assured the Mayor of Portsmouth that a squadron of American warships will visit this port next year.

## BOER CRISIS GROWS ACUTE

THE HENCHMEN OF CECIL RHODES

LIKELY TO CAUSE TROUBLE, Transvaal Incensed at the Hold-Up of Their

War Munitions at Delagon Bay-British Supremacy in South Africa Really at Issue Now-Premier Schreiner of Cape

Colony is Accused of Aiding the Boers Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. LONDON, Aug. 19.-There are serious signs

that bloodshed will be precipitated in South

Africa by means of a stroke similar to the James son raid and in the same interests as that venture. Cecil Rhodes is probably personally inactive, but his henchmen active in anti-Beer nenaces. The lapse of a week without any further friction between President Krüger and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is regarded as presaging a pacific settlement of the franchise dispute, but concurrent with despatches suggesting that this is probable come cables such as the following, published to-day in Cecil Rhodes's weekly organ in London: "The Cape Town Colonists are thinking less of the Uitlanders' cause than the general question of British influence in South Africa." The article proceeds to argue that war is imperative to prove that supremacy. It is evident, however, that a majority of the Caps colonists are with Premier Schreiner and against Cecil Rhodes. There is considerable astonishment that Portugal, at Great Britain's instance, refused to forward the Boers' munitions of war.
Two versions of the affair are curent. One is that the officials at Lorenzo Marquez are merely waiting for fuller informstion and that when they learn the Governent's desire the consignment will be forwarded mmediately. The other version is that the Lisbon Government, at the instance of Eng-land, has ordered the Lorenzo Marquez officials to hold the supplies until further orders, England maintaining that they will endanger the peace of South Africa, and are unnecessary as England has not threatened the independe ence of the Transvaal. It is certain that Mr.

rather himself take the aggressive. It is evident, however, that the public at Cape Town does not regard the crisis as becoming worse. The London correspondent of the chief Cape Town paper, who has been exe clusively sending the European end of the Transvaal question, including a \$1,500 cable message on the night of the big Common debate, received orders this week to include the Dreyfus despatches in his reports.

Chamberlain will not allow President Kruger

to turn the Transvaal into an arsenal and will

The People says it learns, through a "person ecupying a high official position." that Bir Alfred Milner, the British Commissioner in South Africa, being convinced that the diplomatic conflict had reached a critical stage, a tolerant endurance of which would lapse into weakness, cabled to the Government urgently requesting authoriq zation to insist upon the Transvaal Government accepting the terms offered by Great Britain. According to this source of information, Bir Alfred Milner's decision was in full accord with the opinion and intention of the Government and consequently Mr. Chamberlin despatched an ultimatum to President Krügerthrough St Alfred Wilson, based on the terms already pro-pounded, namely, that of an irreducible mini-

num of five years qualification, for the fran-The People also states that the War Office Is prepared to despatch 30,000 troops to the Capt

colony, half of them coming from India. Gen. Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, the new commander of the British troops in South Africa, sailed for Cape Town yesterday. Town, Aug. 10.-A sensation has been

caused here by a str. coment in the Times, . local newspaper, that Premier Schreiner, since the crisis assumed an acute phase, has allowed 1,000,000 rounds of cartridges to be remove ed from Port Elizabeth to Bloemfontein for the purposes of the Transvaal. Mr. Schreiner, in an interview an hour prior to the writing of this despatch explained that the incident was five weeks old, the cartridges, he said were the absolute property of the Orange Free State, the relations of which with England were perfectly friendly. He said that he saw o objection to their removal.

PRETORIA, Aug. 19.-The Pretoria Governnent is incensed at the detention of the munitions of war in the transit to the Transvaal by the Portuguese authorities at Delagon Bay. President Krüger and Vice-President foubert are openly opposed to the Volksraad's report on the dynamite concession. It is said that the Government was on the point of returning a favorable reply to England's invitation to a joint inquiry into the Utlanders rievances when the news of the Delagoa Bay episode arrived and the reply was in conseuence withheld

It is said that President Krüger's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a joint inquiry into the franchise troubles was to have been handed over to the British Agent to-day or will be on Monday. The Government declines to

state the nature of the reply.

ROME, Aug. 19.—It is officially announce that an Anglo-Italian agreement has been entered into whereby British subjects in the South African Republic are placed under the protection and jurisdiction of the Italian con suls in the event of hostilities in the Trans

## ANDROS ISLAND DESOLATED,

Over 300 Lives Lost at Red Bay Alones Storm Damage at Nassa

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 18.-Capt. Dillon of the steamer Cocoa, plying between Nassau man this port, tells a tale of great loss of life at Abdros Island, twenty miles southeat of Nasses The island was swept by the recent hurrican and several small towns almost entirely de stroyed. At Red Bay over 300 lives were lost and all buildings torn down or blown into the sea A sailing vessel from Andros came into Nassau for aid and its captain gave Capt. Dillon some details of the disaster. He said:

"I assisted in burying 163 bodies before left. I saw enough more dead bodies to mak at least 300. Judging from the loss of life a Red Bay there must have been at least 600 lives lost on the island."

The captain of the schooner said that soate tered through wreckage of houses were the bodies of persons of all classes and all ages. Capt. Dillon says the harbor of Nassau is piled with wreckage. Many small houses word blown down and fruit and shade trees were torn from their rocky beds. Houses were blown down in the interior also and the planta-tions suffered much damage. Some loss of life is reported.

# PRESIDENT CLARK MAY BETTER.

A Statement by the Head of the New Haves Railroad Company. Boston, Aug. 19.-Regarding the rumor that he was to resign on Oct. 1, President Charles

P. Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad said to-day: "My health was improved by the six months' rest ordered by my physicians, but, being no onger young, I am told that I cannot with safety bear the responsibilities of my office in-definitely. It may be best that I shall decline re-election and retire absolutely, or it may be that I will continue for a while in the service of the company. Precisely what will happen van-not be determined until our directors meet in September."

W. A Perfect Fitting Collar. F. Lock Front.